Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 5.} CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, MAY 8, 1846. {NUMBER 2[illegible]0.

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.
EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

The 'Jeffersonian' will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines) for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Business Cards

Like the following, will be inserted one year for $5,—if not over four lines in length.

J. W. ELMS,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., north corner public square, Charlotte, N. C.

BREM & ALEXANDER,
Wholesale and Retail Merchants, 3 doors north of the public Square, east side main street, Charlotte, N. C.

CONCORD HOTEL,
South of the Courthouse, Concord, N. C., by J. W. FOARD.

DR. DAVID T. CALDWELL.
Office in the house for merly occupied by Mr. Watson, second square south of the courthouse, on Main street.

BEHUNE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,
First door south of J. B. Kerr's Tavern,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

TO PHYSICIANS, DRUGGISTS, COUNTRY MERCHANTS and others.

DR. EDWARD SILL, DRUGGIST.
Wholesale and Retail,
A FEW DOOR BELOW CLARK'S HOTEL,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

RESPECTFULLY solicits attention to his fresh and extensive Stock of

French, English, and American Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments Glass Ware, Perfumery, Paints, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent MEDICINES AND FANCY ARTICLES.

His long experience in the business and the advantages which he possesses in having command of ample capital, with all other facilities, enables him to offer to purchasers, the strongest possible inducements. The quality of every article sold will be guaranteed: and its prices shall be so unobjectionable as to remove every possible motive for sending beyond Columbia for goods in his line.

Columbia is proverbially so healthful, that wagons from the back country are plying to and from it at all seasons of the year. There are also lines of stage coaches leaving it two and three times a week for all the country above it. These, together, constitute facilities for forwarding both large and small packages, that will be found very convenient.

Terms cash, or city acceptances.
Columbia, S. C. February, 1846. 49-f

New Goods.

WE are receiving and opening our Spring supply of Goods; please call and receive the advantages we offer to customers. Our stock comprises almost every variety.
BREM & ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, April 10, 1846. 56-3t

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING AND *Paper Hanging.*

J. W. RAINEY

TENDERS his services to the public in the above line of business. Having prepared himself with all the Tools and Implements necessary to the prosecution of his business, and having been for years engaged in it, he hope by unremitting attention to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

ORNAMENTAL, SIGN, FLAG, & HOUSE *Painting and Paper Hanging,*

will be promptly executed in a superior style and at moderate charges. Specimens of their work may be seen in any of the surrounding Counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Lincoln, Rowan, Iredell, Caldwell, or Stanly.

☞ Orders for Signs will be thankfully received and promptly and neatly executed and forwarded to order.

☞ All letters on business, (post-paid) directed to Concord or Charlotte, will be attended to.
J. W. RAINEY.
Nov. 28, 1845. 37

COACH MAKING.
Charles Overman

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is at his old stand, two doors north of the store of Alexander Beatty & Co., and is now prepared to execute all work in the

COACH AND *CARRIAGE MAKING LINE*

in most superb style. He is determined to date his mechanical life from the 1st day of January, 1846. His work shall be done better than ever similar work was done in Charlotte, and on the lowest possible terms. The public may rest assured that all work done by him shall be of the most substantial character and orders filled with dispatch.

Repairing done cheap, well, and in haste.
Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1846. 44

TO RENT.

A desirable **House** and **Lot** with every necessary convenience in the town of Charlotte. For further particulars, apply to P. Henderson.
J. M. HAPPOLDT, Trustee.
January 16, 1846. 44-f

State of North Carolina.

CATAWBA COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1846.

John Kelly, Adm'r. *vs.* David Pryor.

PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this case, David Pryor and Thomas Pryor are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, that they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Catawba, on the 2d Monday in June next, to show cause if any they have why the prayer of the Petition should not be granted and the land condemned for Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, George Setzer, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 25th April, 1846.
GEO. SETZER, c. c. c. c.
(Printer's fee $5 62) 59-6w.

Selling off at Cost.

I WISH to dispose of my **Stock of Medicines** AT COST. Physicians purchasing to the amount of Fifty Dollars or more, can have FRESH MEDICINES at twenty per cent. on the cost.
W. S. NORMENT.
April 18, 1846. 53-6w

COLOURED
DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS.

MESSRS. DORATT & SMITH would inform the citizens of Charlotte, that they will remain a short time in the Town, and are prepared to take **Photographic Portraits** in the best style.

Instruction given in the Art, with the latest improvements; Instruments and Chemicals furnished.
April 24, 1846. 58-tf.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

AUGUSTUS PRIME respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte, and its vicinity, that he expects to remain among them a few weeks, and will take pleasure in executing orders for **Portraits.** His long experience in the art of painting, and the known fidelity of his likenesses, he hopes will be sufficient to secure for him the patronage of all who desire their portraits taken.

His rooms are at Mr. Sadler's Hotel, where specimens of his painting may be seen.
April 10, 1846. 56..F

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *Moses Beatty*, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward before the 1st of July and make payment; as I intend to settle said estate at the July Court.—And all persons having claims against said estate, must present the same in due form of law, before the said 1st of July, or this notice wil be plead in bar of their recovery.
ISAAC S. ALEXANDER, Ex'r.
March 24, 1846. 58-3w

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons entitled to vote for members to the House of Commons, that an Election will be held at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on next Easter Monday, to elect seven Freeholders as Wardens of the poor for the County of Mecklenburg, for three years, next ensuing.
T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.
March 13, 1846. 52

Notice.

THE firm heretofore existing between J. W. & J. Rainey is this day dissolved, as I will not be responsible for any contract or contracts made or contracted by *J. Rainey.*
J. W. RAINEY.
March 26, 1846. 57-F

CORN, WHEAT, AND BACON,
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a large quantity of CORN and WHEAT for sale at his plantation at Beatty's Ford, N. C. Persons desirous of purchasing the staff of Life," can be supplied by calling on
Aug. 27, 1845. A. M. BURTON.

P. S. I also have MEDITERRANEAN SEED WHEAT for sale.

NOTICE.

THE firm of J. Sumner & Co., having been dissolved on the first day of November last, all hose indebted to them either by note or book account, are informed that the same must be paid by the 1st of January, 1846, or their notes and accounts will be given to an officer for collection without respects to persons, as the business of the firm must be closed.
J. SUMNER & CO.
Charlotte, Dec. 17, 1845. 40-tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that A. A. Norwood is appointed agent for me at my Saw Mill, 5 miles south of Charlotte. All contracts made by him in the business of the Mill, will be good in my name He will at all times be able and prepared to furnish Lumber of all kinds, at the lowest prices.
STEPHEN PETTUS
Jan. 30, 1846 46-tf

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, about the 10th of July last, a negro man named JERRY. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, about 30 years old, yellow complected, and has a very wild look. He had on when he left me a dove-colored pair of linsey pantaloons. I will give a reward of Twenty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said boy and deliver him to me, or lodge him in jail so I get him again, county, N. C., will meet prompt attention.
JOHN W. POTTS.
Aug. 15, 1845. 22-f

Miscellaneous.

From the Western Continent.

MAJOR JONES ON HIS TRAVELS.

The Major's Departure from Charleston—his Impression of the Sea—no Smoking aft of the Machinery—Musings on Deck by Moonlight—Cape Fear River—Description of Wilmington—Lucy Ann—North Carolina Rail Road—Confused Recollections of the Route through Virginia—Reflections on Rail Road Travelling in General—the Polomac—Washington's Tomb—Arrival at Washington City.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 18, 1845.

To MR. THOMPSON:

Dear Sir: I left off my last letter to you only a few minits before the omnibus cum to take me from the Hotel to the steamboat. Well, I was a little behind the administration in gettin my trunks packed again, and cum monstrous nigh gettin left. But Patrick got me down to the wharf jest as the last ring was dyin out of the bell, and in a few minits I was afloat on salt water for the fust time in my life. You must know I fell in a mill pond once when I was a boy, and was pulled out by old nigger Ned, jest when I had bout tuck my last swaller, and I spose it's that what's always made me have sich a mortal dred of water whar I can't tetch bottom ever sense. I left monstrous jubous bout gwine aboard, and if ther was any possible way of gettin round it, I wouldn't a run no sich risks you may depend.

It was a butiful afternoon and the passengers was all as lively as crickets, talkin and laughin and lookin at the city, as the steamboat went spankin along with her flags a flyin, and her wheels turnin the sea into soapsuds, and leavin a white track in the water behind us. Ther was a heap of ships and steamboats all about, sum standin still, sum gwine out and sum comin in; and little boats not bigger than a feedin trough was a bodgin all about with ther white sails a shinin in the sun like sand hill cranes in a rice field. The city kep gettin smaller and smaller, til bimbey Fort Moultry, whar you know the Carolina boys licked the British so in the revolution, didn't look bigger than a fodder stack. I looked around for the shore, but the sky seemed to cum down to the water on every side, til it looked jest like the crystal of my watch, 'thout a spot of yeath to put one's foot on as far as the eye could see. I begun to feel monstrous skary, and I dont believe I ever did draw sich long breths before in all my born days. I do believe I thought of all the ship racks I ever red of in my life, and I would a gin ten per cent of all I had in the world to had my life insured. I held on to the side of the boat with both hands, and kep as fur off from the biler as I could. But the lady's and the little children didn't seem to mind it a bit, and after we was out of sight of land about a ower I got a little over my skeer.

Bimbey a nigger feller commenced ringin a bell as hard as he could ring, and hollerin out—"Gentlemen what haint paid their passage will please to walk up to the captin's office and settle!" As soon as I could git a chance I paid for my tickets, and pretty soon after that the bell rung agin for supper. We had a fust rate supper, but sumhow it did't seem natural to be swimin and rockin about in the sea, and eatin same time, and I didn't eat much. Besides, ther was a sort of sickish feelin cum over me in the supper room, and I went up on the roof agin as quick as I could to smoke a segar, thinkin it mought make me feel better.

By this time it was night, but the moon and stars was shinin above and below, the only difference in the sea and the heavens begin that the stars and moon in the water was dancin and capern about like they was out of ther senses, while them in the sky was winkin and twinklin in ther old places as quietly and sober as ever. I got a light for my segar and was jest beginnin to smoke when a nigger feller cum up to me, and ses he:

"Massa, no smokin lowed aft the machinery."

"Oh, that's it," ses I, and I went back to the hind eend of the boat and tuck a seat, and commenced a right good smoke to myself. But I hadn't been thar more'n a minit before here cum the nigger feller agin.

"You muscn't smoke aft the machinery," ses he.

"Well," ses I, "I aint near yer machinery."

"No, but," ses he, "you is aft."

"Aft what?" ses I.

"The place for gentlemen to smoke is forard," ses he.

"Well," ses I, "my buck, I dont understand your gibrish, but if you'll jest show me whar I can smoke 'thout any danger to your machinery, I'll go thar."

With that the bominable fool begun to snicker, til he seen my cane was takin the measure of his hed for a nock down, when he straitened up the pucker of his face and sed—

"Cum this way, sir; this is the forard deck, master."

I follered him over to the fore eend of the boat, whar sum more gentlemen was smokin. I had'nt tetched a drap of licker in a coon's age, but I never was so put to to walk strait in my life. Sumhow I couldn't make no sort of calkelation for the floor—one minit it was up to my knee, and the next step I couldn't hardly reach it—and my legs kep gittin mixed up and tangled so I didn't know one from tother. All the passengers seemed like they was tite—sum of em looked monstrous serious, and one or two was caskadin over the side of the boat into the sea with all their might. I felt a little sort of swimmy in the hed myself, and I begun to spicion I was gettin sea-sick, so I tuck a seat by the side of the boat and smoked my segar to settle my stummick.

Well, thar I sot and smoked til all the passengers went down into the bed room to sleep. It was a butiful night, and the scene was jest the kind to set a man's brains to thinkin. The sea is a roomy place, and ther's nothing thar to prevent one's givin free scope to his imagination—it's a mighty thing, and if a man dont feel some sublime emotions in its presence, it's because his hed works is on a monstrous small scale. Thar it was, the great, the everlastin sea, dressed out in its star-bespangled nightgown, dancin to the soft music of the sighin waves; while down deep in its coral caverns, the whales and porpoises was spoutin ther love dities to the r sweethearts, and the maremaids was puttint ther hair in curl to break the harts of the young sea hosses. It was monstrous still—the monotonous splashin of the wheels, the groutin and groanin of the ingine, the rushin of the foam, and the rumblin and squeaken of the timbers of the boat, all keep in time together, made a sort of noisy silence that fell negatively on the ear. I leaned over the side and looked at the fiery foam, as it rolled sparklin away from the bow; but it faded from the face of the sea, while I looked at it, and a few yards behind us ther was no track of our passage. I felt alone on the vast ocean, and a feelin of isolation cum over me, which, fore I got rid of it, made the boat seem no bigger than a teapot, and myself a little less than nothing. I could have preached a sermon on the sublimity of creation, and the insignificance of man and his works, but I had no congregation then, and its too late now. I dont know what made me think of home—but somehow, I felt like I'd gin a heap to be thar—I thought of the butiful bright eyes that was closed in sleep on my pillow, and the dear little cab that was nestled in my place. Bless ther dear souls—perhaps I was never to see 'em in this world again. These thoughts made me feel monstrous bad, and the more I reflected about it, the worse I felt, til I believe I would gin all I had in the world jest to be sure I wouln't die before I got back.

Bimeby, I thought I'd try to go to sleep. so I went down into the bed room, and tried it. But it was no go. I got into one of the little boxes, what they call berths, but I couldn't stay born no way I could fix it. In the first place I couldn't git stowed away, no how, and in the next place, whenever I shut my eyes, it seemed like the boat was whirlin round and round like a tread mill. I got up again, and went up stairs, and smoked another segar, til I got pretty tired, and then I went in the gentleman's parlor, and stretched myself on one of the seates—I fell asleep thar sometime between that and day light, and never waken up til most breckfust time the next mornin, when they sed we was in Cape Fear, gwine right up to Wilmington.

Cape Fear is a very fine river, and ther's some fine plantations and houses on the banks when you git near Wilmington. Pretty soon after breackfust we got in sight of the city, and a few minits afterwards, we was long the wharf, and the niggers was cartin our baggage up the hill to the railroad.—Wilmington presents bout curious a aspect from the river, as any other town in my knowins. The first thing you see is everlastin piles of turpentine barrels, piled up on the wharf in every direction, and on the vessels in the river. That's the front rank. The next is a plattoon of windmills, enuff to lick all the Don Quicksots in Spain. In them they bile the spirits of turpentine out of the gum. The rare rank—and that's scattered all over the hill is made up of houses and old brick walls, and chimneys of houses what's been burnt down, with here and thar a *few more barrels of turpentine.* They've had two or three fires here lately what's burnt up the best part of the town, but I don't wonder at it, for would as soon think of puttin out a powder house as a place what's so perfectly soaked with turpentine. All I wonder at, is that the river dont ketch a fire too.

We waited about a ower in Wilmington, which afforded us a opportunity of lookin about a little.—After travellin over it, and lookin at some very handsom bildins, among which was the new Piscopal Church, a monstrous pretty Church, a monstrous pretty bildin, we went back to the cars. When we got thar, I ax'd a nigger feller whar I could git some segars, and he told me to go into a house what stood rite over a branch, on stilts bout twenty feet high, whar he sed Lucy Ann would see 'em to me. Well I went into the house, and ses I, "Is Lucy Ann here?"

"Dats my name," said a little outlandish person with a coat and britches on.

"I want to see Lucy Ann," ses I.

"Dat's me," ses he. "What shall I have de plaisure to sell you to-day, ha?"

"I looked up at the old feller's whity-brown sort of a face, and ses, I, "I dont spose it makes any difference, but they told me Lucy Ann kep this shop."

"Well, sare, my name be Lucy Ann, I keep dis store, and sell you sum vary fine orange, banana, soda-water, and so forth."

I bought sum segars and sum oranges and went out, but I couldn't help thinkin ther was sum mistake about it. If Lucy Ann was a woman she was the ugliest specimen I ever saw in my life.

Bimeby the bell rung and the passengers was all aboard agin in the cars. The lokymotive man pulled the wire what sot the steam agwine, and away we went, libky teklink, rite among the tar and turpentine what was strung all along the road, every here and thar, for most a hundred miles.—Like all the southern roads, this don't run through the most interestin part of the country, so it wouldn't be fair to judge of the old North State by what one sees on the rail road. The country aint much else than one everlastin turpentine plantation, and all one can see for miles, is millions upon millions of pine trees with the bark half off, and the white turpentine runnin down ther sides, and lookin like so many tall ghosts standin in the dark shade, with ther windin sheets on. The rode runs through a very level country, and is the straitest in the world—having a single stretch of upwards of seventy miles without a curve of hairsbredth in it. The cars aint quite so stylish as them on the Georgia Railroad, but the conductors is very obligin, attentive clever men, and git along with as few accidents as any conducters in the world, only they dont low no smokin in the cars. We tuck dinner on the road—but the least sed bout that dinner the better—they got my half dollar, and I went through the motion—of course they wasn't to blame for my not havin any better appetite.

We got to Weldon a little after dark, and thar we tuck a very good supper. Here we bought tickets agin, and ther was a big fat feller thar what seemed termined to make us all go the Bay route as he called it, whether we would or no. He banged all the fellers to talk I ever heard in all my born days. He got ahead of every body else, passengers and all, an when I told him I'd be very glad to commodate him, only I wanted to go by Washington, he sed, he'd be dad fetched if he didn't have the seat [illegible] commodation of the public [illegible] He's a monstrous good agent, and ought to be well paid for his trouble.

I didn't git much good sleep the night [illegible] the stoamboat, and by the time we got to P[illegible] I was pretty well done over, and I neve[illegible] glad in my life to go to bed. I remember [illegible] bout gettin up the next mornin fore day [illegible] gettin in an omnibus, and then gettin in s[illegible] cars, and whizzin along through Virgin[illegible] streak of lightnin. Towns and bridges a[illegible] and mountings went whirlin past us so rapi[illegible] time to ax anything about 'em. Like Cass[illegible] he got sober, "I remember a heap of thi[illegible] nothing very pertickerly," from the time [illegible] bed in Petersburg, til I found myself in th[illegible] boat on the Potomac gwine to Washingto[illegible]

These railroads play the mischief wit[illegible] observations. One mought as well try to [illegible] fethers in a pigeon's tail when he's on the [illegible] to look at the country he's travellin thro[illegible] railroads cars. He gits a kind of flyin [illegible] of trees and houses, and towns and rivers, [illegible] and bridges, all mixed up together, one ru[illegible] tother, and another beginning before the [illegible] left off, so he can't make hed no tail to 'em. And when he does stop a minit he's so peste[illegible] hack drivers and porters, that he haint ha[illegible] time to buy his ticket or eat his breckfast, [illegible] doin anything else. I was anxious to have good look at the old dominion, for a good many reasons—I wanted to see the state whar my father and mother was born, and what had given birth to the two great extremes of American statesman, the two mortal antipodes, Gen. Washington and Capt. Tyler. But I had sich a bombinable pore chance, I don't believe I'd know any more about Virginy when I see it agin, than Capt. Tyler did about his principles when he got to be President.

The Potomac is a noble river, and as ther was no waves to set the boat a rollin, I had a fust rate chance to look at the scenery on its banks. I never shall forgit my feelins when the bell rung to let us know we was near Washington's grave, at Mt. Vernon. I felt that it was a grate privilege to be allowed to look at that sacred spot, where the ashes of the illustrious father of his country was deposin—to look at the mound of yearth that has taken to itself the noble form in which had centred so much virtue, so much patriotism, so much valor, so much wisdom, so much of everything that ennobles humman natur. I remembered how on the [illegible] of the very stream on which I was, a B[illegible] once floated, and that when they passed the grave of our country's sainted hero, they lower[illegible] proud banner, in token of respect to the [illegible] ded—and when I thought of that, it made me half forgive 'em for destroyin the city that bore his name. Fort Washington stands high up on the [illegible] looks down monstrous sassy; and I reck[illegible] if the John Bull's was to try that game again, [illegible] the Potomac somewhat rougher navigation [illegible] than it was then.

In a few minits more we was in sight of Washington city, with the great umbrella top of the Capitol loomin up into the heavens, grand glorious and peculiar. We wasn't long gettin to the wharf, but after a terrible encounter with bout fifty mad cab-men and porters, I made out to git my baggage into a hack and druv to Gadsby's hotel, where I got a good supper and soon went to bed.

I dreamed all night of cog-wheels and steam engines—sumtimes my bed was a car, then it was a steamboat, and then it was an omnibus, but it was gwine all the time, at the rate of twenty-five miles a ower. My brains haint got more'n half settled yet, so you must excuse this monstrous pore letter. I hope to git regelated in a day or so, and then I will tell you sumthing about Washington City and its lyons. No more from

Your friend til deth.
JOS. J[illegible]ES.

JOHN RANDOLPH,

One or two characteristic anecdotes of Randolph hitherto unpublished, as I believe will excuse this article. They are perfectly authentic.

During one of the suspensions of specie payment in his day, Mr. R. was on a visit to New York, on business. He had occasion to present a check to a large amount for payment at the Merchants' Bank of that city, for which he refused to accept anything but specie, which the tellers of the bank as obstinately refused to give. Randolph disdained to bandy words, with either clerks or principals on their conduct, which in his own way of thinking, amounted to swindling, but withdrew and had a hand bill issued at the next printing office, which in two hours was posted over the whole city, stating that—

"John Randolph, of Roanoake, being on a visit to New York, will address his fellow-citizens upon the banking and currency question, from the steps of the Merchants Bank at six o'clock this evening."

A crowd began to gather more than an hour before the appointed time, enlarging so rapidly and amply that before the hour to address had arrived, the officers of the bank took the alarm, and finding out his lodging place sent one of the clerks with the amount in gold,—which Randolph received with a sardonic smile and the apt quotation "Classicism, invenit auream reliquit." He left New York on one of the stages which at the period anticipated delight, and as he was hardly known in that city, the notice passed off for a mere hoax on the public.

The Universality of Love.—Miss Martineau thus beautifully portrays the universality of Love:

"There needs no other proof that happiness is the most moral atmosphere, and that in which the immortality of man is destined ultimately to thrive, than the elevation of soul, the religious aspiration, which attends the first assurance, the first sober certainty of true love. The statesman is the leader of a nation; the warrior is the grace of an age; the philosopher is the birth of a thousand years; but the lover—where is he not? Wherever parents look around upon their children there he has been; wherever children are at play together, there he soon will be; wherever there are roofs under which men dwell—wherever there is an atmosphere vibrating with human voices, there is the lover, and there is his lofty worship going on—unspeakable, but revealed in the brightness of the eye, the magnificence of the presence, and the high temper of the discourse. [illegible] up its homage amidst the meditation of every even tide, and the busy hum of noon, and the song of morning stars."

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Washington Union, April 29.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Trade improving.—Slight advance in the cotton and corn market.—Oregon question quiet.—Parliament adjourned for the Easter holydays.—Polish insurrection suppressed.—Indian war at an end.—Free trade in France &c.

By the Great Western, which reached New York about 1 o'clock yesterday, we have our files of London papers to the 7th instant, inclusive. The New York journals have London papers to the 9th, and Liverpool of the 10th. The political news by this arrival is not important. No American news had been received in London since the sailing of the Cambria on the 4th inst. The last American dates then in England were of the 18th March.

The Oregon question remained quiet. Parliament (previous to its adjournment) and the press were principally occupied with the tariff, the Irish coercion bill, and the railway legislation. The pacific feeling in England in reference to the Oregon question seemed to be on the increase. A private letter from Glasgow under date of the 7th instant, assures us that there is now no "war party" in England.

Parliament has adjourned for the Easter holydays—the House of Commons to the 17th, and the House of Lords to the 21st. Sir Robert Peel gave notice that the Irish coercion bill will be taken up again on the 17th and on the Monday following the corn importation bill.

The debates in Parliament seem to have been confined to Irish and railway affairs. These topics also engross the attention of the journals.

It having been charged that the protectionists had made an agreement with Sir Robert Peel to support the Irish coercion bill, if he would yield on the corn law question the premier in the House denied positively that any such agreement had ever been thought of.

Commercial matters waer an approved aspect.—Affairs are still sufficiently bad; but, comparatively speaking, not so much as they were by the last arrival.

The tariff is suspended in mid-air; but, pending its fate, more advantage is being taken of the treasury order for liberating goods from bond on payment of the reduced duties.

Three months have nearly elapsed since the tariff was introduced, and the measure still lingers in the House of Commons.

There has been somewhat a serious failure this week in Liverpool, and rumors touching the stability of other firms abound. The firm in question is extensive merchants in the Russian trade.—Their liabilities are to said to exceed half a million of dollars. One of the joint-stock banks which suffered seriously by a large failure some six weeks ago, are the unlucky creditors of the house to a considerable amount.

And American provision trade has partaken of the facilities which the treasury order affords. Considerable supplies of beef and provisions have been released from bond under the low duties, and are finding their way into general consumption.

Discussions continue as to how the tariff will fare in the lords. The opinions of some 300 members of that house are ascertained, it is said, and they are nearly balanced; but the views of some 50 more are oscillating. Upon these the fate of the measure and of the government depends.

It is asserted, with a good deal of confidence, by the advocates of the tariff, that a majority of at least 25 will affirm the bill, but that some amendments in committee may endanger its existence.

In various parts of the country large numbers of operatives have struck for an advance of wages. Neither will give way, and the retail trade in many branches has been seriously injured by the capital thus withdrawn from the usual channels of circulation.

The British corn trade continues dull, and prices are 8s. lower than at the beginning of the year.

The revenue returns to the 5th of April exhibit some curious results. This is the end of the financial year. The quarter's revenue owing to the general stagnation of trade, shows a deficiency in the custom of nearly half a millon, in the excise of more than a quarter of a million. The year's deficiency in the customs amounts to nearly two millions and a half, and upwards of £300.000 in the excise. But the stamps have increased £400.000. the post office £90.000. The total ordinary revenue leaves a decrease of something more than two millions. The most gratifying feature in the return is the continued increase in the post office. Thus far, the penny postage has worked admirably.

While the walls of Parliament ring with the distress of Ireland, and the fears of a famine in that country are constantly present to the eyes of British statesmen, it is an undoubted fact that the receipt of butter, beef, flour, and provisions, the produce of the sister kingdom, in the Thames and in the Mersey, are greater than at any former period.

Sir Robert Peel states that his Irish bill will be taken up again on the re assembling of Parliament, and pressed to a first reading.

Prayers were to be offered up on the 12th inst., in all the Anglican churches throughout Great Britain for the success of their arms against the Sikhs, and a form of prayer has been composed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, thanking the Almighty for the recent victories on the Sutlej.

M. Guizot, it is said, has applied to Lord Aberdeen proposing to have a consul for each nation at Cracow, in order to watch the proceedings of the three continental powers in regard to any encroachment on the liberties of that republic.

Now that the war in India is decided, the Oregon question begins to attract more attention; but the speeches of Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Haywood, and others, had convinced the British public that our intentions were peaceable.

The Polish insurrection is entirely crushed. The leaders were being imprisoned in all quarters. Potocki, one of the leaders of the late revolt, has been condemned to death, and executed at Siedlce.

In Persia the cholera is raging with devastating effect.

The present average rate of wages in Paris is 2s 11d. a day, and 1s 6d. in the provinces.

COMMERCIAL.

The cotton market has improved since the sailing of the "Caledonia." On Wednesday there was a good deal of business doing, the sales exceeding 10.000 bales. On Thursday the sales amounted to upwards of 5.000 bags, but yesterday, being Good Friday, there was of course, no business done.

Upon the whole the tone of the market is firmer, and prices have improved nearly an eighth—a gratifying fact in the present state of the commercial world. The steadiness of the demand is encouranging as regards the future.

We direct the attention of our readers to the letter of Isaac Buchanan, Esq., on the British colonies. Our paper of the 4th instant also contained a long communication from the pen of this gentleman.—The high position which Mr. Buchanan has for some years held in Canada gives his correspondence additional interest and importance.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Report for the week ending April 9.—We last week reported a more settled market, with a regular steady trade demand of our own spinners, joined to an increasing business for export. The state of things existing at that time has undergone no change or diminution up to the present moment. Yesterday, indeed, the transactions were large—10.000 bags or upwards having changed hands.—On Friday last we raised our scale of quotations of American descriptions to the extent of nearly ½d. per lb.; it will therefore be unnecessary for us to disturb the quoted currency of last week. The market is full ½d. higher in American within a fortnight. In the course of a few days we shall have the steamer of the 1st instant, which will be interesting on account of the comparison which will be instituted up to that time between the receipts at the ports of the United States, during the present and former years. 5.300 American and 700 Surat have been taken on speculation; and 1.550 American, 100 Pernam, and 100 Surat, for export. The sales to day are fully 6 000, including 1 000 American on speculation. The sales for the week are 30,680 bales.

From the Charleston Mercury.

FREE TRADE IN FRANCE.

The principal merchants of Bordeaux formed an association about the year 1832, at the head of which were some of the most influential writers on political economy in France; and during several years whilst the negotiations for a treaty of commerce was pending between the two countries, this body agitated the question of free trade, in the same mode as the Anti Corn Law League in the North of England, but with less success. The measures proposed by the English Government for the reduction of import duties has revived the spirit of the merchants and wine growers of the Gironde, and a new association has been formed, not in a spirit of imitation, but in consequence of the progress of sound principles, and based upon a profound investigation of the commercial and industrial condition of France. The following is an extract from the able speech of M. Duffour Dubergier, Mayor of Bordeaux, and President of the association, at its first meeting:

"During fifty years we have been struggling for visionary objects, demanding franchises which profit us nothing, and at the same time allowing the first, the most natural, the most simple, and the most useful of our liberties to be refused us—that of employing our wealth as our inclinations and our interests direct. We amuse ourselves with fancies, and realities escape us. Why should it not be between nations as between individuals of the same nation? Why, if there are shoe makers, tailors, weavers, and that each citizen does not make his own shoes, cloths, and shirts—why, I ask, should not each nation have its special branches of industry? Why, *if the division of labor is good for individuals of the same nation*, should it not be good for nations themselves? If good for individuals *a fortiori* it must be still better for nations, since the aptitude of individuals for this or that profession depends upon habits and practice, while the aptitude of nations for a special branch of industry depends on climate or other natural causes beyond human control. What is true in the one case is consequently still more true in the other: yet we accept special pursuits for individuals, and reject them in case of nations, where they rest on the immutable laws of nature. We must confess, gentlemen, that the interests of the masses has been sacrificed to the interests of the privileged classes. It is in the name of the interest of the masses that we come to protest against injustice, and to claim free trade as a right. The mission of our association is to enlighten, to dispel, the darkness by which truth has been obscured, to collect and combine the insolated complaints which have hitherto received from Government only denials of justice—I might almost say disdain. However just may be our claim, we cannot hope to conquer without a struggle: to succeed, our first considerations must be to lay aside our petty personal interests, to abjure all prejudice, and all party spirit. We must show that when we attack protection we do not attack the revenue, but that we favor its increase by developing the consumption of articles subjects import—by attracting to our ports commodities which are now excluded, and consequently pay no duty. Let us hope then, gentlemen, that the Government instead of viewing us with fear, will favor our efforts, which tend to diffuse comfort through our towns and villages, and to consolidate the system of peace, yes, gentlemen, peace! For it must be granted that one of the greatest curses of the protective system is to cherish and encourage international enmities, to see rivals every where and friends no where. It is a system of selfishness, of isolation raised into principle; while our system has for its object to throw down the barriers which separate nations, so to unite the mutual interests as to form an association of brothers, and that war, the result of rivalry should henceforth be impossible. Thus will be realized the dreams of philosophers, universal peace, and we shall thus aid the royal sentiment which for 15 years struggled against prejudices, against rivalries, against enmities, to maintain the peace of Europe so often menaced by the bad passions and ignorance of the selfish interests. Finally, then will be realised the philosophic and generous sentiment which I heard uttered some months ago by an august mouth, and which so briefly explains the object of our association that we may take it for our motto—"May every French citizen be able to procure the greatest possible amount of comfort at the least possible expense." "Three cheers for the King! Three cheers for free trade."

THE ENGLISH TARIFF.

An impression seems to have been produced in England, judging from some of the papers, unfavorable to the final passage in the House of Commons of Sir ROBERT PEEL's new Tariff, from two causes—first, the diminished majority of ten votes less than that by which he carried the resolutions on which his bill is based, and second that after its second reading it should be stopped in its final passage, to a third reading in the House of Commons.

The diminished majority of ten votes, we think argues nothing—when it is remembered that the House of Commons consists of upwards of six hundred members, and that the House had already pledged itself, after elaborate argument, in favor of the bill. It was still carried to its second reading by upwards of eighty votes; and there are men of pleasure enough in Parliament, who being satisfied that their votes were not necessary, would find in such a place as London, good reasons for absence from their seats. The vote shows altogether a smaller vote than was taken on the resolutions.

The other cause looks more alarming—putting aside the Tariff Bill, after the second reading and taking up the Irish Coercion Bill. Yet it should be remembered that the latter bill was introduced by the Secretary of the Home department, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, who had previously given notice that he would make this motion, after the Tariff had passed its second reading. He is a part of the administration, and the motion therefore was an administration measure. The Coercion Bill had already passed the House of Lords; and therefore wanted but the action of the House to become a law. Not so with the Tariff Bill. That had yet to be acted on by the House of Lords. The action of the House could finish the one, but not the other. It is not at all surprising, under these circumstances, that that measure which could be soonest and most speedily settled by the House, both being of pressing importance, should be given the preference, in its action. As to the result on the Tariff, we really have no fears. Neither the House of Commons nor the House of Lords, will defeat it. With a starving population, no party in England will dare compel Sir ROBERT PEEL to dissolve this Parliament, and appeal to the people in a new election. It would rock every Castle in England and the throne itself. Free trade with us is a question of constitutional right and political liberty. But in England it is a political necessity.—*Ib.*

THE TARIFF.

We yesterday in closing our remarks on the passage of the notice resolutions, said Mr. POLK had beside settling the Oregon question at once, but one more great duty to perform, and that was to settle the tariff on the revenue principles, and he would earn a popularity and reputation that would endure forever. When we penned this remark we had not seen the editorial of the *Union*, which we now republish, headed "*The work yet to be done.*"—We hail its appearance as auspicious—as evidence that the Administration is setting about this work in earnest. We cannot too much commend the views of the *Union* on this great question. The pledges and principles of the party are now to be tested in truth—and let the harmony of action be such as justice to oppressed interests demand—let the shackles be broken from the arms of industry—let equal taxation be adopted—let protection, class interest protection, no longer disgrace our statute book, and then, and not till then, will the pledges of the Democratic party be redeemed. We think we see, and we see it with unfeigned pleasure, the forshadowing of this in the remarks of the *Union*, which will be found in another column, entire.

We note with particular pleasure, the bearing of that part of the *Union's* comments which refers to the report of the new commercial policy of England. The pacific tone and tendency of these views at this moment and in connexion with the action of Congress on the Oregon question, are not only important but gratifying as evidence of the tendencies of the government in the same way.—*Mercury.*

LATER FROM MEXICO.

There was an arrival at New Orleans on the 24th ult., from Vera Cruz, bringing a few days later accounts than were before received. Nothing had occurred to change the aspect of affairs in the country. We copy from the *Picayune* the following items:

"We perceive that the government is determined to be ready to meet Santa Anna, should the ex President determine to return, as we have no doubt he will do. It may be known that criminal proceedings were instituted against Santa Anna for his transactions just prior to the revolution which hurled him from power. The proceedings in the case have been published by order of the Supreme Court, and they make a pamphlet of 130 pages. A general circulation of these may, it is thought, have some influence on the minds of people, and prepare them for any measure of severity which the government may take against Santa Anna.

The Puritano of the 2d inst., publishes two letters from Santa Anna to Senor Tornel, the first written in May last, as Santa Anna was about to retire from the country. The other is dated in Havana, on the 9th March, congratulating Tornel on his appointment as secretary of war, and exhibiting much satisfaction with Paredes' administration for its liberality in appointing many of his [Santa Anna's] friends to office.

La Reforma of the 28th ult., says that orders have been given to the administrator of the mails from Jalapa and Vera Cruz, that any extraordinary courier from the latter port to the capital should be strictly detained at Puebla; and the drivers even are enjoined to preserve silence as to what may transpire at Vera Cruz. This may be an invention of La Reforma, but it shows what men are thinking about in the capital, and that Paredes knows well from what quarter danger threatens.

It is mentioned in the papers that the President has increased very considerably the detachment assigned to guard his residence, as if he were not without apprehension of difficulties in the city of Mexico.

The Mexican papers now deny the blockade of Mazatlan, and tell a long story to show how the rumor was started.

Mention is also made of an ineffectual attempt of the Indians in the South of Mexico, to give up an insurrection for the purpose of rapine and plunder.

The press in the Department of Durango still complain of Indian outrages, such as robbery and murder, and suggest that the only remedy for the evil is the re establishment of the old *presidial* guards.

The papers abound with more than usual complaints of the insecurity of the public roads for travellers."

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED MAIL ROBBER.

William Vaughan, suspected of having committed divers robberies on the mails on the routs from Mobile to Nashville, and from Nasville to Memphis, was arrested in this town on Saturday last. The various amounts purloined at various dates, from December last to the present time, amount to some $10 000.

The various robberies have been kept secret with the view of detecting the perpetrators. The first incident leading to the suspicion of any particular individual was the finding of a handkerchief near Montgomery, Ala., by a fisherman, who fished it up, containing letters that had been recently rifled from the mail. The handkerchief was recognised as Vaughan's and he was the only passenger in the stage the day on which the mail was last robbed, and had, also, taken a rout different from the one he said he should take. These circumstances, fixing suspicion upon him, (Vaughan) were communicated to the offices at Nashville and this place. Vaughan went to Mobile, thence to New Orleans, and thence to this place, where he had directed any letters that might be in the Huntsville office should be sent to him, D. B. Turner, Esq., Post Master at Huntsville, upon whose office suspicion had once rested, Mr. Turner having been directed to discharge every clerk in his office, thought he would like to see the gentleman, and came here to meet him.

On his arrest three keys were found on his person, which readily opened the patent mail locks, Vaughan refused to make any disclosures. It is suspected that he has accomplices in Memphis, as he has frequently been seen engaged in suspicious conversation with persons there. It is also known that he did have passed a $50 Treasury note at Montgomery recently, which it is hoped may be traced. It is supposed that 2000 letters have been ejected from the mail between Nashville and Memphis.

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JAMES B. SHEPARD,

Of Wake County.

CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS.

Messrs. HAYWOOD and REID, of this State, will accept our thanks for copies of Capt. Fremont's Report. And Messrs. CASS, of the Senate, and BAYLEY, of Va., for copies of their speeches on the Oregon question.

GOOD NEWS.

It is with feelings of the most sincere gratification that we announce, that Mr SHEPARD has accepted *substantially* Mr. LEAK's proposition of a compromise of their conflicting claims to the post of candidate for Governor. Here is Mr. Shepard's response:

NEWBERN, April 24, 1846.

To W. F. LEAK, Esq.

SIR: A few moments since I saw in a newspaper, a letter addressed by you to myself, containing substantially the two following propositions:

First: "That our relative claims be submitted to the Democratic State Committee" to determine again between you and myself and *say which of the two* shall be the candidate of the party for Governor in the ensuing contest. To this I accede without hesitation.

Second. That you and myself "retire from the canvass until the decision of the Committee on the first propositon is made known." Being *now* the regular Nominee of the party; and canvassing the State *solely for the purpose of promoting principles* and advancing the Republican cause, I reject with as little hesitation your second proposal.

JAMES B. SHEPARD.

This puts all our difficulties to rest; and at once shows that these two gentlemen are governed and influenced by far higher considerations than the mere gratification of selfish purposes. Long will every true Democrat in the State remember with pride their noble course, and their reward is certain. Let now the Central Committee meet and act promptly, in obedience to the following call from their Chairman, Dr. WATSON:

RALEIGH, April 28, 1846.

To the Members of the Democratic State Committee of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN: You are hereby respectfully and earnestly requested to assemble in this City on Monday the 18th day of May next, for the purpose of deciding which of the two—James B. Shepard or Walter F Leak—shall be the candidate for the Republican party for Governor at the ensuing election. And those who cannot be present on that occasion, will be pleased to address me by letter, stating which of the gentlemen you prefer.

J. O. WATSON,
Chairman Dem. State Committee.

What now have our whig brethren of the press to say? "Where now be your jibes" and your "merriment"? You're gone cases, boys. Sure as fire, we intend to give you and your man a good "*lambasting*" for all your pains in helping us to two candidates in the field, and then laughing at our writhings and contortions under our sore difficulties. We advise you, as a friend, to have your "craft" ready for a trip up the waters of Salt River, with your candidate, soon after the ides of August. And as navigation on that stream is said to be somewhat difficult, (Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Clay, say it is an awful voyage.) we advise you to engage the services of Capt. Fremont. He is used to penetrating such wild regions, and skipping up precipices and passing *canyons* in rapid streams. Besides, may-be he can take you far off into unknown regions, where it is not likely you will ever return again—a consummation most devoutly to be wished for, the State being perfectly willing to sign a certificate running thus:

"Be it understood,
"I left North Carolina for North Carolina's good.

We shall bespeak in advance a good location and kind treatment for the Editor of the *Independent*. The old gentleman is evidently in his dotage; and as he has "done the State some service," (by deserting to the Federalists) he should not in his old age be "left naked to his enemies." We feel much solicitude for him in his future state.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

It will be seen by their proceedings in this day's paper, that there was no nomination made at the County Convention, on Saturday last, on account of the thin attendance of Delegates. The body adjourned to meet again on *the 1st Saturday in June next*, when it is very desirable that every Captain's Company should be represented by two Delegates each.

In an election District like this, a choice of candidates amounts almost to an election;—and, as the people have a deep interest in the character and qualifications of those who shall be entrusted with the important duty of making laws for their government, no time should be spared in selecting suitable Delegates. We take the liberty of naming *Saturday, the 16th instant*, as a day for a meeting of the Democrats in Town to appoint Delegates. Meeting to be in the Courthouse.

THE OLD DOMINION STILL ERECT.

The recent elections in Virginia have resulted in the election of a majority of Democrats to each branch of the Legislature—though what the precise majority in either House is, we cannot yet positively state. The Democrats have carried a majority of the Democratic Counties, by running two sets of candidates. Let us in North Carolina take warning by these examples. *Start a strong ticket in every County, but no more candidates than you expect, or wish to elect.*

MR. LEAK.

This gentleman, according to appointment, address a large number of our citizens at the Court house in this place on Saturday last. We were unavoidably prevented from hearing him; but understand his speech gave very general satisfaction to his Democratic friends, and was "gall and wormwood" to the whigs, who endeavored to take exclusive possession of him when he arrived here. They, however, to use a homely phrase, "burnt their fingers," and that badly. We understand Mr. LEAK spoke very kindly of Mr. SHEPARD—said he was a gentleman of fine abilities, and should the Central Committee again give him the nomination, would make a candidate of whom the party might feel proud. We heard of these declarations with great pleasure—but they are such only as we would expect from Mr. L., knowing his liberality and goodness of heart.

Mr. LEAK gave the tariff a very able discussion, and showed that the system was not only wrong in a constitutional point of view, but that it was contrary to the genius of our institutions, and to the enlightened spirit of the age. We learn that he exhibited with a master's hand, the dreadful effect of this system of plunder upon the industry and capital of the planting and agricultural States; and argued with great ability, that when England, the mother of this dominable monster of legislation, was now giving up her bantling in disgust, fully became free America to take it up and hug it to her bosom.

It should be recollected that Mr. LEAK is himself a manufacturer; and therefore his arguments should weigh the more with the people.

We find that Mr. Leak's speech had a very happy effect among our people; and should he get the nomination, will tell well at the ballot box. He left on Saturday evening to fulfill his other appointments to the west of this.

☞ On a certain distinguished occasion, Mr. Webster remarked, that a certain occurrence enabled him to "breathe freer and easier." We can now appreciate the full force of that remark. Since the difficulty between Messrs. LEAK and SHEPARD is now on the high road to adjustment, we feel truly that we "breathe freer and easier." For the past two months, we have felt like a prisoner of hope—like a man "down without a knife"—begging for mercy at the hands of our whig enemies—a race of beings as devoid of that celestial virtue when they have an enemy in their power, as any homedan is of Bible knowledge. How quick things have changed! We now feel free; and in our confidence of victory, imagine ourself upon a tall precipice, looking down upon our whig rivals, wallowing in the abyss below, entangled beyond extrication, in the nets they spread for us. Poor fellows!—but we'll have mercy upon them, when the day of trial comes.

We hope every Democrat feels as we do, that he "breathes freer and easier;" and that once every nerve of every man of us will be strained to achieve the glorious victory which now seems to be so perfectly at our command. Let every Democrat be up and at work. Form strong tickets in each County for the Legislature—take pains to spread knowledge to dispel the darkness of Federalism, and then be certain to vote, and to vote right, and the result will be that we and our friends all over the Union will "breathe freer and easier," after the political redemption of North Carolina.

CONGRESS.

Since the disposition of the Oregon question, Congress seems to be at a stand-still. From present appearances, we fear nothing is to be done with the Tariff at this session of Congress! Will the people believe this? It is hardly to be credited, yet we fear it will prove true. The Bill reported by Gen. McKAY to the House has not yet been reached, and motions are already making on the part of northern members to fix a day of adjournment, no doubt for the very purpose of cutting off the action upon this great measure of the day. Let the Democratic members in Congress not be misled—unless the tariff is reduced at this session, all confidence in *professions of political principle is at an end.* We of the South have borne Tariff burdens long enough—we have been brought almost to beggary, for the benefit of the northern manufacturers, and we cannot and will not bear it much longer.—Let this session pass by without giving us redress, and the PEOPLE of the South will take redress into their own hands. Mark that.

MESSRS. INGERSOLL *and* WEBSTER.

A few days since, another violent scene occurred in the House of Representatives, in relation to the controversy between Messrs. *Ingersoll* and *Webster*. The President having refused to send in the information called for by Mr. Ingersoll's first Resolution, in relation to the expenditure of the secret service fund by Mr. Webster, (and we think he acted perfectly right,) Mr. Ingersoll got up and made specific charges of corruption against Mr. Webster, naming items and dates. He was replied to in a very acrimonious manner by Mr. *Ashmun*, of Massachusetts, and a war of words ensued in which the "*lie*" passed several times, and bantere for a fight. It ended in the appointment of a Committee to investigate the truth of Mr. Ingersoll's charges, and how he gained access to the information on which he pretended to base them. A similar Committee was appointed on the part of the Senate.

These scenes are a burning disgrace to the American Congress. If that body is to be what the framers of the government intended it, a deliberative body of grave and dignified statesmen, the authors of such scenes should be expelled its Halls, to settle their personal quarrels in the streets, or the brothels. Otherwise it should be abolished as an intolerable nuisance and a dead weight upon the country.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

We observe with pleasure that the Democracy of old "Buncombe" have nominated a full ticket of their best men for the Legislature. They will likely have a hard fight in that citadel of whiggery; but our friends in that region dare thus meet whiggery in its very strong hold, what should not our friends in other Counties do? Be up and at work, boys, in every County!

THE FOREIGN NEWS

By the Great Western is still of a pacific character. The Cotton market was improving. The Oregon excitement was passing away in England as in this country; so the war birds will be disappointed again

GEN. SAUNDERS.

By the correspondence in to-day's paper, it will be seen that the citizens of Raleigh, without distinction of party, invited Gen. SAUNDERS to a public dinner on the eve of his departure for Spain. Where was Mr. Badger?

☞ D. G. LEAK requests us to state that he will continue to canvase the State for the sole benefit of the cause until the choice of the Central Committee between himself and Mr. Shepard is announced. His publ[illegible] appointments will, therefore, be met.

THE CHINCH BUG.

We are sorry to see the following announcement in the last Columbia *South Carolinian*. We have not heard of the appearance of the *Chinch-Bug* in this section of country, and hope we shall be spared the infliction of that and all other disasters to our crops this season. Should we be visited with such a failure of crops as we experienced last year, sad indeed will be the condition of our people. At present, we have never seen a fairer prospect for bountiful crops of all descriptions than the plantations in this section of country present. May it continue:

The Chinch bug, Seasons and crops.—We regret to learn that the Chinch-bug has made its appearance on the plantations of the Fork, in this District, in such numbers as to threaten great injury to the small grain crops, and young corn. The fine rains which set in on Monday night last will, if they continue, drown them and set at defiance their depredations, and will also ensure our planters a full stand of Cotton."

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

According to appointment, a small number of Delegates from Mecklenburg and Union counties assembled at Jonathan Lewis's, on Saturday the 2d instant. JOHN WALKER, Esq., of Union, was appointed President, and WM. H. SIMPSON, of Union, and WILLIAMSON WALLACE, of Mecklenburg, appointed Secretaries. After some discussion, the following Resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That inasmuch as there are so few Delegates in attendance, that we adjourn this Convention to the 1st Saturday in June next, to meet again in that day, at the same place; and that we urge the Democrats in the several Captain's beats, in the two Counties, to send on that day two Delegates each, to nominate candidates for the Legislature, and that this Resolution be published for the purpose of securing prompt action.

JOHN WALKER, Prest.

W. WALLACE, W. H. SIMPSON, } Secretaries.

From the Wilmington Journal.

"LOOK TO THE LEGISLATURE."

The Raleigh Register of the 24th ultimo, makes a strong appeal to his party under the above caption. He tells the Whigs in the commencement, that 'it is a matter of paramount importance, that they should have a majority in the next Legislature,' that the Locofoco Legislature of '42 most shamefully *Gerrymandered* the State, and that they [the Federalists] are now "reduced to a mere *Corporal's Guard of three*" Representatives in Congress; that "with the most active exertions" on their part they could not "be successful in electing more than five from the staunch and thorough Whig State of North Carolina."

Now we had come to the conclusion that the Register and its kindred prints were tired of its abuse of the Democratic Legislature of '42. We had thought the whipping we gave them last August would have sealed their lips forever from persisting in the stale charge of the State's having been *Gerrymandered* by the Democractic Legislature of 1842. The Federal party must be hard run when it has to resort to charges so notoriously false. In one of their strongest districts, where they had a majority of upwards af 900 votes, we elected Mr Biggs over the strongest and best men they could possibly place before the people. How can the *Register* with any sort of conscience, raise its voice, at this day, against the Legislature of '42 when it knows full well that the Democratic party had a plurality of the votes of the State at the last Congressional election? Can it be possible that the Federalists are already *scared?* We think we plainly see an uneasiness in the camp; therefore it becomes the Register to arouse his party at all hazard and rescue the State from the Democracy, if possible.

But we tell the Register in very plain language, that all his abuse of our party will avail him nothing. The good old State of North Carolina is now, and will be Democratic next August. The people have long since become disgusted with Whiggery, and they will rally in a solid phalanx next August and return a majority of Democratic Representatives to the Legislature, so sure as the day comes for the election, and your "gifted and patriotic *Mangum*" will have the unbounded pleasure of retiring to his quiet home. The Democracy seeks no "compromising with" its "opponents—no log-rolling—no swapping of candidates," but will "strike for our country and our country's cause, and in August next," the Democratic "banner will wave victoriously—having inscribed on its glorious folds, a *Democratic Senate*, a DEMOCRATIC HOUSE OF COMMONS, and we doubt but very little, a DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR to head the caption.

If we are beaten in the Governor's election, it will not be for the want of numbers, but it will be owing to the fact, that there are two Democratic candidates in the field. This evil, we have strong hopes will be honorably compromised. We can very well compromise with our friends, but with our opponents we have no compromises to make.

From the Standard.

GENERAL SAUNDERS.

It affords us much pleasure to lay before our readers the following Correspondence between a number of the citizens of Wake and Gen. Saunders, who has recently taken his departure from among us in the distinguished capacity of Minister from the United States to the Court of Spain—that he may be eminently useful in the office to which he has been called, and that prosperity and happiness may continue to attend him, is doubtless the wish, not only of this community, but of the people of the State;

RALEIGH, 20th April, 1846.

To Gen. R. M. SAUNDERS:

DEAR SIR: Hearing that you will soon take your departure for the Court of Spain, your fellow-citizens of the City of Raleigh and the County of Wake, without distinction of party, are desirous of offering some suitable testimonial of their appreciation of your high abilities as a statesman, as well as their regard for your virtues as a man. They therefore hope you will do them the favor to be present at a Public Dinner, to be given in this city on a day to be designated by yourself.

Very truly and respectfully,

B. B Smith,	Nelson B. Hughes,
Heartt & Jordan,	H. W. Miller,
Louis D. Henry,	D K. McRae,
W. H. Jones,	Theo. H. Snow,
Geo. W. Haywood,	Alex. J. Lawrence,
Lawrence W. Scott,	Joseph T. Hunter,
Alfred Jones,	J. S. Taylor,
G. H. Wilder,	Joshua Rodgers,
H. Hudson,	Wm. W. Holden,
O. L. Burch,	James Iredell,
A. H. Taylor,	E. B. Freeman,
C. L. Hinton,	S. W. Whiting,
C. Dewey,	H. W. Husted,
James McKimmon,	W. J. Ramsey,
John O'Rorke,	C. W. D. Hutchings,
Harrison Terrell,	John H. Manly,
Parker Rand,	Seth Jones,
Alpheus Jones,	M. A. Bledsoe,
S. H. Young,	A. B. Stith,
John W. Cosby,	William White,
John R. Williams,	William G. Hill,
James T. Marriott,	W. R. Scott.
Hamden S. Smith,	

RALEIGH, April 21, 1846.

GENTLEMEN: I am favored with your letter of invitation to a Public Dinner, to be given by my fellow citizens of the City of Raleigh and County of Wake, (without distinction of party) on such day as may be designated by myself.

I am deeply penetrated by this liberal act of personal respect on the part of those with whom I have long lived on terms of neighborly kindness, and nothing would have given me more pleasure than to have met you at the festive board. But such are my arrangements for an early departure, that I must deny myself the gratification. In doing so, you will allow me to say, I shall most sincerely cherish this testimonial of your friendly feeling, and beg to tender you individually my highest respect, and to subscribe myself

Very truly your friend,
R. M. SAUNDERS.

To Messrs. B. B. Smith, G. W. Haywood and others.

A NOTE OF WARNING!

The Independent of the 28th ult., has the following in regard to the approaching Elections:

"We hope there will be but one candidate of the opposition; and that after we have had a little more fun with the rare exhibitions of love and harmony before us, there may be an open field and a fair fight." *In this case unless the whigs are much more excited, and more generally aroused, than they are at present, they will certainly be beaten in the Legislature, and perhaps for Governor.* And to be candid, we hope they will be, if they have not regard enough for their principles, nor solicitude relative to the ascendancy of jacobinical principles in this country, to induce them to put forth their strength for the country and the constitution. If nothing but a sound drubbing will awaken them to a sense of duty, and cause them to look upon the dangers that menace the Republic we hope they will get it. It will do them good. And though it may be sorely against our will it will make them better soldiers in a patriotic cause."

Here is a candid admission from an old and experienced tactician *in the Whig ranks*, and it accords precisely with what we have all along said, to wit: that with an open field and a fair fight, the victory will be ours in August next. We unite in the hope that the Whigs will get a "sound drubbing," and that hope we feel confident will be realized, in case Mr. Leak retires from the field.

Lo! a cloud's about to vanish
From the day;
Lo! the right's about to conquer,
Clear the way!"

Again we say, let the Democracy be FIRM!

Standard.

We were much gratified in learning the other day that a former and profitable branch of South Carolina enterprize,—laid dormant for nearly fifty years,—is likely to be revived again. We allude to the manufacture of Tar and Turpentine. We understand that a successful commencement has been made by Messrs *J R Stoll* and *Ernald* in the neighborhood of Summerville and that a part of their production about 50 bbls Tra and Turpentine have been received by the Rail Road in this market. Other gentlemen have likewise commenced operations, and we hope to see the day when our heretofore unproductive pine barren will prove a source of wealth to the enterprising manufacturers:

Mercury.

Capt. Fremont—A letter of the 27th ult from Jalapa, received at Washington, informs us that Capt. Fremont had arrived at Sutter's settlement, on the Sacramento, early in January, and that he had discovered a good wagon road to Oregon, much shorter than the one heretofore traveled. Capt. Fremont had gone to Monterey, leaving his corps on the Sacramento.

Gardening.—There is not in life a more delightful occupation than gardening. To breathe the pure atmosphere of Spring, to prepare the beds and borders for vegetables plants and flowers; to sow the seed, and set out the various slips and cuttings, arranging every thing with order and taste; to look earnestly for the first leaf and bud and flower; to watch their growth, to enjoy their beauty and fragrance, to show them to one's friends to talk about them, to have them admired, and to know that all is the work of your hands or directions—this is an enjoyment scarcely to be equalled, and accessible in the country to all. Let none then fail to secure it. We always thought it evidence of a good wife, to see her often in the garden, and fond of inspecting and attending to its proper cultivation and management. Depend upon it she is a blessing to her husband and family. We would advise our young friends, who want to marry, and they are, in truth, a goodly number, to avoid those young ladies who seem to have an aversion to the primative, useful and beautiful art of gardening. We never knew a lady or gentleman, who was extremely fond of flowers and shrubbery, who had not a warm heart and generous disposition.—*Miss Guard.*

Cotton.—Although the last advices from Liverpool show an advance in this article of an eighth of a penny, it has nevertheless receded fully that amount in the American markets. This is owing to the fact, that for some months the prices at home have been higher than in Foreign Markets, and are now brought down to equalise them. We quote this morning extremes from 6 to 7⅞.

Corn.—Owing to unfavorable weather for a week or two back, few cargoes of corn have been received in the Charleston Market and has produced a limited supply in the Columbia Market during the past week. The supply, however, is now full; 8000 bushels having been received within the past 3 days.—Prices still at 85 cts. per bushel of 52lbs.

South Carolinian.

It is said that a farmer, near Lowell, to save expense, undertook to make a plough with his own hands. It looked so ugly when finished, that he deemed it prudent to chain it to an apple-tree; but it got loose during the night, and killed two of his calves.

An Iowa paper gives as our national ultimatum—"Fifty-Four Forty, or Fight."

THE TEMPORARY PANIC IN NEW-YORK.

A kind of panic prevails in New York. The *pretext* for it is the passage of the "sub-treasury bill" by the House. An intelligent correspondent thinks the *real* causes for it are the following:

"*First.* The great expansion made by the banks within the last eighteen months or two years, one of the effects of which is to be seen in the increased import of foreign goods *in the face of an expected reduction* of the tariff. Other effects are visible in different parts of the country.

"*Secondly.* The railroad mania in England. This causes a demand for money there; and as America is always in debt to England, an increased demand for money there is generally felt with more or less force here.

"*Thirdly.* The uncertain nature of our relations with England.

"*Fourthly.* The recent news from Mexico.

"*Fifthly.* The Canadian government is drawing bills on England, and selling them in New York for whatever they will bring. This is causing large exportations of specie to England, inasmuch as these bills are, either directly or indirectly, paid for in specie.

"In this way the British government, through its agents in Canada, are trying to cripple our banks and thereby to cripple our government, as all the funds of our government are at present in the banks.

"It was stated by Mr. John Smith, who was at that time United States marshal for Pennsylvania, that a similar demonstration was made by the British authorities on our banks in 1814; and he gave it as the immediate cause of their suspending specie payments.

"An operation of this kind, or unintended operation of this kind by the French authorities, was, as is said by some, the immediate cause of the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England in 1797."

But the panic must be temporary. The "constitutional treasury" will probably pass in a shape that will permit the banks, except in very extraordinary cases, to retain the *present* funds of the government to remain with them, until they are gradually drawn out by the wants of the government.

A hard money correspondent, who has studied this subject with great care, and is no friend to banking institutions, is of opinion that

"The Chamber of Commerce of New York, in their memorial to Congress, greatly exaggerate the inconvenience of paying duties in gold and silver. Foreign coins are a legal tender at so much a pennyweight; but even if every piece were separately counted, this provision of the bill would '*not* be found wholly impracticable and *physically impossible*'

"But whatever system we may adopt—whether national bank, pet bank, or sub-treasury—treasury drafts (to run for a certain but not long time) will be used. These will be drawn against specie in the sub-treasuries, and these will be used by the merchant in the payment of duties."

He illustrates it by the following:

"For example: Drafts on the sub-treasury at New York *may* be issued to the clerks here in payment of their salaries. These will find their way into the hands of the traders here who buy goods at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. The merchants in those cities will receive them in payment for purchases from them, and with them pay their dues to the custom-houses.

"At all events, there will be no such carting and re-carting of specie as the New York Chamber of Commerce ignorantly imagines."

We agree with our correspondent perfectly in the opinion, that it would be well if the sub-treasury system and the warehousing system could be brought into operation simultaneously.

He sees no objection to "the approach to the new system being gradual and progressive," provided the progress be not *too slow*,

"A *mint agency* at New York, which should receive foreign coin and buillion and transmit them to Philadelphia for coinage, *at the risk and expense of the government*, would be much less expensive than a new mint, and could be more speedily brought into operation."

The New York Chamber of Commerce. "*fully concurs in the principle that it is neither desirable nor expedient that any portion of the public money should be used in loans to any branch of commerce or trade*" This is taking ground against both the national bank and the pet bank systems, discounting for their advantage and extending the fictitious circulation of their paper upon the funds of the government. This is *something*. We are happy to see the Chamber of Commerce of New York take such a bold and correct ground.

Threatened riot in Brooklyn—The disturbances between the contractors for the Atlantic dock works in South Brooklyn, and the turn out workmen are approaching what threatens to be a serious crisis.

The facts of the case are generally known. The Irish workmen turned out for an advance of wages. The contractors refused to give it, as they had numerous applications for employment at the wages refused by the turn outs.

But the turn outs refused to allow any others to work at those prices, and the contractors, after waiting a long time, resolved to put on new hands.—These were principally Germans, and as it was understood that a full force would be put on this morning, the Irishmen assembled in great numbers.

The contractors also gave legal notice to the turn out workmen to leave the ground on which they had "squatted," threatening to meet the enforcement of the notice with condign vengeance. From these causes has sprung up an excitement that threatens serious results.

At the time of this writing, 2 o'clock p. m., an immense crowd has assembled in the neighborhood of the docks, the turn-outs mustering in full force and German workmen being taken over by boat loads and landed at the dock.

The U. S troops are out and under arms, forming, we believe, a cordon round the works, and planted in double or hollow lines through the district. In this position of force they are aided by citizen troops, and we understand a German troop have gone over to the scene.

Cannon are also planted in commanding positions, and the most effective means are taken to defend those who are willing to work and to defend the property of the contractors. It is to be hoped that this determination on the part of the authorities to resist any force that might be employed to drive the new men from their work will deter the turn outs from any farther hostile proceedings.

Great excitement prevails, which will not be allayed until the removals are effected, and the men allowed peaceably to pursue their avocations.

N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

Loss of the Steamer Oregon.—The steamer Oregon, considered as one of the most magnificent boats ever built, and which for a year past has been the admiration of the country, was lost last week, by running on the rocks at Hurlgate, on coming down the East river. The loss of property will amount to $[illegible] having a clause that she should not pass through Hurlgate until daylight.—*Charleston E. News.*

OBITUARY.

Died, in Camden, S. C., on Thursday, April 16, 1846, Mrs. SARAH ANN BRONSON, after a painful illness of a week. She was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., Sept. 6, 1788, and has been for several years an acceptable member of the Methodist E. Church. The disease which terminated in her death was a complication of pleurisy and erysipelas. Within a few hours after the attack she said she should not recover, and this presentiment was painfully confirmed by the daily progress of the disease. It was the privilege of the writer of this notice to see her frequently during her illness, and though, from its peculiar nature, her sufferings were extreme, she invariably expressed a strong trust and confidence in her Heavenly Father and a full resignation to His will. She felt assured that her peace was made with God, and was willing to depart, but as is frequently the case with the best and holiest Christians, she dreaded the pains of dissolution. Had she left no other testimony, her life of consistent piety for many years would have afforded ample assurance to her friends that she was prepared to die. Her Christian virtues shone most brightly at home, and her worth can only be appreciated by those who knew her in the bosom of her family; for her adorning was eminently "the ornament of a weak and quiet spirit." About ten hours before her death she desired all the family to be called to her bedside, and very impressively charged them to serve the Lord and meet her in Heaven. Her dying counsel to her youngest son was peculiarly tender and affecting, and can never be forgotten by those who heard it. Every breath during a great part of her illness seemed attended with pain as excrutiating as death itself, so that she would frequently ask how long it was thought she would live, and begged us to pray for her release. She retained a clear consciousness to the very last, and was permitted to die apparently without pain, as if falling asleep. A husband and four children survive to mourn their irreparable loss, while they doubt not she has made a blessed exchange of the sorrows of earth for the joys of heaven. C. T.

Markets.

CHARLESTON, S. C., MAY 2.

(Corrected weekly from the Mercury.)

Bagging,	12 a 14½	Pork,	14½ a 15
Bale Rope,	4 a 8½	Rice,	2½ a 4½
Bacon,	6½ a 7½	Sugar, Lous.	6 a 7
Butter,	16 a 21	Havana, white	10 a 10½
Coffee, Rio,	8½ a 8	" brown,	7½ a 7½
Java,	12 a 13	Muscovado,	6½ a 8
Cuba,		Lump,	9½ a 10
Flour,	5½ a 5½	Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	68 a 70	Crushed,	12 a 12½
Iron,	$4 a 4½	Doub. refined,	12 a 12½
Lard,	7½ a 8	Salt,	$106 a 1 10
Molasses,	21 a 32	Tea,	18 a 50
Nails,	4½	Cotton,	6½ a 8

Cotton.—In our weekly report of Saturday last we mentioned the arrival on the day previous of the steamer Caledonia's accounts, noticing at the same time, that their immediate effects upon our Upland market had been a submission by holders to about 1-8 decline, at the rate of which some 2300 bales had been taken on the same day, chiefly by French buyers. On the day follwing, Saturday, that day being first of our past commercial week, about 1100 bales changed hands at similiar rates—but on Monday, when holders commenced anew to manifest a desire towards advancing their pretensions purchasers again fell back, and the sales on that day barely reached 500 bales, and on Tuesday but about 400 bales. On Wednesday holders again became more relaxing in their terms, thereby occasioning a free attendence of purchasers and the sale of near 2500 bales to English and French buyers, particularly to the latter.

Flour.—We continue to report firm prices, but a dull market in regard to demand. Buyers who are the only purchasers show no disposition to extend their operations beyond their wants. The arrivals of the week, 900 bbls. Western fine and superfine were run off at from $5 1-8 a $5½. 300 bbls. Baltimore arrived yesterday have not been landed yet.

Grain.—The imports of Corn, during the past week have again been heavy, reaching to the aggregate amount of 34,000 bushels, near 12000 bushels consisted of Western in sacks partly ordered for the interior and forwarded accordingly, and partly sold at from 75 a 76 cts. per bushel, sacks included. The North Carolina brought from 71 a 75 cts., it requiring however a strictly prime white article to command the latter price.—*Mercury.*

COLUMBIA, S. C., APRIL 30.

(Corrected weekly from the Temperance Advocate.)

Bagging,	15 a 22	Nails,	5½ a 20
Bale Rope,	6½ a 10	Pork,	5 a 5½
Bacon,	8 a 12	Rice,	2 a 4½
Butter,	12 a 14	Sugar, Musco.	9 a 11
Coffee, Cuba,	8 a 10	Havana, White,	14 a 16
Rio,	8 a 10	" Brown,	9 a 10
Java,	13½ a 14	Loaf,	14 a 16
Cotton,	6 a 7½	Lump,	14 a 16
Flour,	6½ a 7½	Crushed,	15 a 18
Corn,	82 a 85	Doubled Refin.	15½ a 00
Iron,	5 a 10	Salt,	$1 a 1½
Lard,	10 a 12	Tallow,	6 a 7
Molasses,	40 a 37½	Teas,	75 a $1¼

Cotton.—Notwithstanding an improvement in the Foreign Market, this article has experienced a decline here since our last report. This decline is attributed to the belief on the part of buyers, that the prices previously paid, were not warranted by those which ruled in Liverpool, and to the unprecedented pressure which now pervades the money market. We quote extremes, 6 to 7¾ cents.

No change in any other article as quoted last week.

Advocate.

CAMDEN, S. C., APRIL 29.

(Corrected weekly from the Journal.)

Bacon, (scarce)	8 a 12½	Bagging,	12½ a 16
Beef, per pound.	3½ a 5	Cheese, pound,	a
Buter do	12½ a 25	Coffee,	8 a 14
Brandy, peach,	75 a 80	Cotton Yarn,	87½
do apple,	50 a 55	Powder, keg,	$6 a 7
Cotton,	7 a 7½	Iron, pound,	5 a 6½
Corn,	80 $1	Lead, pound,	7 a 9
Flour,	$6 a 6 50	Lamp Oil,	$1 a 1 25
Feathers,	30 a 37½	Lime, barrel,	$2 a 2 50
Lard, pound,	10 a 12	Molasses,	37½ a 45
Linseed Oil,	75 a 80	Mackarel, bbl.	a
Oats, bushel,	40 a 45	Nails, cut, lb.	5 a 6
Peas,	65 a 80	Rope,	6½ a 12
Potatoes, swt.	37½ a 50	Rice, bushel,	$3 a 4
do irish,	a	Sugar, pound,	8 a 14
Pork, pound,	5 a 6	Salt, sack,	$1 50 a 1 75
Rye,	$1 50 a 1 75	Shot, pound,	8 a 10
Tallow,	7 a 8	Steel, pound,	16 a 23
Tobacco,	8 a 40	Tea,	75 a $1 50
Whiskey,	50 a 55	Twine,	20 a 25

Cotton—The receipts of cotton for the past week have been heavier than for many weeks past, and prices remain firm. Our quotations are 6 to 8 1-8 extremes—most sales from 7 to 7½. The deficiency compared with last year's receipt, at all the ports, amount to 412,000 bales.—*Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., APRIL 28.

(Corrected weekly from the Observer,)

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a 2
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	8 a 9	Oats,	40 a 45
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	7 a 7½	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt, bush.	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.	13 a 15	Do. sack,	$1½ a 2
Flour,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42

Remarks.—Sales of Cotton at 7 to 7½; principally at 7½ to 7 3-8. Bacon 8 to 8½. No other change to [illegible] Observer.

TRUST DEEDS for sale here.

State of North Carolina.
CATAWBA COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term 1846.

Mahala Sherill *vs.* David Sherill and others.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Sherill and Joseph Sherill are not inhabitants of this State; It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, requiring the defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be and held for the County of Catawba, at the Courthouse in Newton, on the 2d Monday in June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition.

Witness, George Seiger Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 25th April, 1846.

GEO. SEIGER, c. c. c.

(Printer's fee $5 62.) 59.-6w.

State of North Carolina.
UNION COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1846.

Michael Crowell and Abram J. Secrest, *vs.* Nathan B. Jenkins.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND AND HIS INTEREST IN SIX NEGROES, VIZ: IMPERANCE, CANDIS, ELISA, JACKSON, NELSON and SARAH.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that a Nathan B. Jenkens the Defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law can not be served upon him: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying the Defendant that unless he be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Union at the Courthouse in Monroe, on the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, or Judgement final will be entered up against him, and the land and negroes levied upon condemned to satisfy the Plaintiffs' debt.

Witness, Hugh Stewart, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 1st Monday in April, and in the 70th year of our Independence, A. D. 1846.

HUGH STEWART, c. c. c.

(Printer's fee $5 62) 59 6w.

Removal.

DR. ALEX. TORRENCE informs his friends and the public that he has removed to the late residence of John Gibson, deceased, 4 miles southwest from Davidson College, where he may at all times be found except when absent on professional business.

May 1, 1846. 59-p.

LOST,

BY the subscriber some time since, in Charlotte, or on the road between Charlotte and his residence, a calf-skin POCKET-BOOK, containing some papers of no value to any one but himself. There were some notes in the pocket book, made by the undersigned to other persons and redeemed, but the signature not destroyed—one to John Williamson for about forty-eight dollars, the only one particularly recollected. All persons are forwarned for trading for any of the notes as aforesaid, as I will not repay them. I will give a reasonable reward for the recovery of the pocket book and papers.

EDWIN ALEXANDER.

May 1, 1846. 59-3w

Administrator's Sale.

HAVING obtained at April term, 1846, of Mecklenburg county Court, Letters of administration on the estate of John Henderson, deceased, we will proceed to sell at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, the following property, to wit:

Twelve likely young NEGROES;

ONE WAGON AND GEAR;

Four Horses, a likely

stock of Cows;

Hogs, and Sheep.

All the Household and Kitchen Furniture; Farming Tools; One Carriage and Harness; one small Plantation WAGON.

SOME CORN and FODDER.

And a variety of other articles not here mentioned. Terms made known at the sale.

All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to settle up forthwith; and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned for payment authenticated duly, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be offered as a bar to their recovery.

ALEX COOPER,
J. R. ROBISON, Adm'rs.

May 1, 1846. 59 ts.

Executor's Sale.

ON the 21st day of May, 1846, as Executor of Robert Wilson, deceased, I will expose to public sale, at the late residence of said deceased, the following property, to wit:

Three Negroes,

(A woman and two children.)

A quantity of CORN, (400 to 600 bushels.)

FODDER, PEAS, and a large quantity of first rate dressed BACON,

a capital article.

Farming Tools,

of various kinds.

A quantity of LARD,

And numerous other articles not here mentioned. Terms made known at the Sale.

All persons indebted to Robert Wilson's Estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same are hereby requested to present them for payment, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

RICHARD RANKIN, Ex'r.

May 1, 1846. 59-ts

Hay Wanted.

FOR a good load of HAY, delivered in Charlotte immediately. *fifteen dollars* in cash will be paid. Apply for information at this Office.

SHERIFF DEEDS for sale at this Office

AGRICULTURAL.

MANURE ON SANDY SOILS.

Mr. Editor, Dear Sir: Enclosed is two dollars which you will place to my credit for one copy of the Ploughman from the 17th of Jan. 1846 to Jan. 17th, 1847. And now having become a plough man indeed, I wish you, Mr. Editor, or some of your correspondents would, through the Ploughman give me some information respecting the best method of using manure on dry leachy or sandy land. I am told by some farmers that I must not plough it in, but spread it on the furrow and only harrow it in: for, say they, your land is leachy, and the rains will soak all the strength of the manure down below the roots of the crops if you do and will be lost; in a word, their theory is, that such land cannot hold the manure, that is constantly going down by the rains and therefore, in order to get any benefit from it, it must be spread on the top that the crops may take it as it passes. Others tell me that I must plough it in deep, for say they, your land is sandy and dry and unless you do the air and sun will absorb all the strength from it and carry it off; and the way they account for it is that the air and sun draw all the manure to the surface eventually; let it be covered ever so deep, and that manure is never lost by soaking but by being drawn to the surface and evaporating; and the reason why manure does less good on sandy than on clayey soil is because the sandy soil draws or does not resist the air and sun as much as the clayey, and therefore is sooner evaporated. As proof that manure is never lost downwards, but must and will all be drawn to the top in process of time, I am told to observe the land around where a house or barn has stood for many years and see how much larger crops it will produce how much greener and larger the grass will be there than elsewhere in the lot, thereby pointing out to future generations the original house spot, demonstrating that the land *there* has been deeply saturated with rich juices which have not all yet been drawn up and exhausted. And now Mr. Editor, I think it is of first importance that the true theory in this matter be *known* not *guessed* at, and if you, or any of your correspondents, can inform us you will confer a great favor not only on the farmers, but on all who are dependent on them for the necessaries of life.

Yours with respect,

JOHN TRAVIS.

Natick, Feb 17, 1846.

Our correspondent has dipped into a subject that has caused as much controversy among farmers as any one that has been agitated by them for many years. And practical farmers are still divided on the question whether manures are lost by subsiding into and through the subsoil; or by evaporation and consequent ascension.

The question is one that will not soon be settled to the satisfaction of all farmers. Something may be said on each side. We have come to the conclusion that manures applied to a sandy soil are wasted away in every direction, but principally by evaporation.

Yet we have talked with sensible farmers who assert that manure is not injured by evaporation—that nothing but the worthless watery particles ascended, and that all the valuable salts are left behind.

The late Col. Timothy Pickering, of Salem, made trial of the soil of a garden that had been manured and tilled for a hundred years in succession. He supposed that if the salts of manure *do* ascend they must be found in the subsoil of such a garden. He accordingly removed all that portion which had ever been stirred and manured, and he placed it on various kinds in the subsoil alone. He found that no plants would come to maturity in such a subsoil, and he drew the conclusion that the manure which had been applied here for a long course of years had not descended.

So far as we can learn it is becoming the prevailing opinion among observing farmers that more is lost by ascension, than by subsidence—more by evaporation than leaching into the subsoil.

After all the question may not be so important as some imagine. It is well settled that open sandy loams, will not retain the manures that are applied to them with half the pertinacity of clayey loams. Which loams have a sufficient portion of clay in their composition, you will find a good dressing of manure will last for many years, particularly when the land is laid down to grass. It is not so with sandy loams. They need frequent dressings to insure good harvests. They seem to hold the manure but a short time, and whether it evaporates, or descends below the reach of the roots of plants, it is gone. You have no sufficient hold of it.

If it is true that most of the manure is lost by evaporation the obvious remedy is to bury it well in the soil. Yet here good judgment is required. We have seen manure buried so deep that one half appeared to be lost. But in sandy soils there is not half so much danger as in those of a closer texture. It is of much more importance to know how to render sandy soils more close, more retentive of manures rich or muck. And in cases where it may prove too expensive to alter materially the natural soil the important inquiry is what is to be done with such kinds?

When beds of clay are found close by sandy plains, the cost of applying twenty tons of clay per acre may be repaid by the extra harvests of two or three years; and the clay so applied will last as long as the sandy foundation. Try a small patch and satisfy yourself whether it will repay the cost.

A temporary remedy for porous soils is found in the application of peat muck; but as peat consists principally of vegetable matter—of roots and leaves that rot slowly, but will disappear in two or three years—you must not consider that you are making the texture of your sandy soil permanently better. You will realize better harvests, as in case of barn manures, but the nature of your soil is not changed.

Leached ashes are an excellent article for such soils; for while they stimulate and afford immediate nourishment to plants, they alter the nature of the soil. They are a more impermanent manure on such lands than any that are known. The only objection to such a dressing is the expense of the article.

When such lands are cheap, or where materials for rendering them productive are remote and dear, a question arises to what use shall they be put?—The Hon. M. Allen of Pembroke, is advising farmers to sow seeds of white pine or birch in September and let them bear wood and timber. If you cannot spare such lands for forests, till them and manure them often. Try the plan of raising buckwheat, ploughing in the first crop and saving the second. Or, if buck wheat alarms, sow rye and see if you cannot secure an annual harvest by sheer management, without manure.—EDITOR.

TAKING A HINT.

It is very surprising to see how slow some men are to take a hint. The frost destroys about one half the bloom on fruit trees; every body prognosticates the loss of fruit; instead of that, the HALF that remains are larger, fairer and higher-flavored fruit than usual; and the trees, instead of being exhausted, are ready for another crop the next year. Why don't he take the hint, and thin out his fruit every bearing year? But no, the next season sees his orchard overloaded, fruit small and not well formed, yet he always boasts at that first mentioned crop, without profiting by the lessons which it teaches.

We heard a man saying, "the best crop of celery I ever saw, was raised by old John ——, on a spot of ground where the wash from the barn yard ran into it after every hard shower." Did he take the hint, and apply liquid manure to his celery trenches? Not at all.

We knew a case where a farmer sub-soiled a field and raised crops in consequence, which were the admiration of the whole neighborhood; and for years the field showed the advantages of deep handling. But we could not learn that a single farmer in the neighborhood took the hint. The man who acted thus wisely, sold his farm, and his successor pursued the old way of surface scratching.

A staunch farmer complained to us of his soil as too loose and light; we mentioned ashes as worth trying: "Well, now you mention it, I believe it will do good. I bought a part of my farm from a man who was a wonderful fellow to save up *ashes*, and around his cabin it lay in heaps. I took away the house, and to this day I notice that when the plough runs along that spot, the soil turns up moist and close grained." It is strange that he never took the hint.

A farmer gets a splendid crop of corn or other grain from off a grass or clover ley. Does he take the hint? Does he adopt the system which shall allow him every year a sward to put his grain on? No, he hates book farming, and scientific farming, and "this notion of rotation;" and plods on the old way.—*Ex Paper.*

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS!

R. C. CARSON & CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to their friends and customers, that they are now receiving and will continue to receive for several weeks to come, a new and extensive assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer

Goods,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

At Prices to Suit the Times.

THEIR STOCK OF

FANCY GOODS,

Will be found equal, if not superior, to any ever offered in this market, to which they most respectfully invite the attention of the LADIES.

They have also a very large and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

For Gentlemen's summer wear,

Of every description, which will be sold at unusually low prices. Their stock in part comprises

Blue and Super Black French Cloths; Black and Fancy Casimeres (new styles—cheap;) Summer Cloths, Gamiroons, and Linen Drills, (handsome styles;) Ready Made Clothing, (very low prices;)
Shirt Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, and Suspenders; Fancy Balzarine, Barage and Organdie Muslins, (rich and beautiful styles;)
Black Mourning do (new patterns;)
Rich Hernia Net and Barage Mantles (new and splendid;)
Rich, Shaded, Zephyr Net Shawls, (new and beautiful article;) Silk Striped Barage and Muslin Ginghams (a new article;) A great Varinty of New Style Callicoes; Ribbons, Laces, and Edgings;
Jackonet & Swiss Muslin Edgings and Insertions; Fine Linen Cambric Hem Stitched Handkerchiefs; Ladies' Fine French Worked Collars; Swiss, Jackonet and Cambric Muslins;
A complete assortment of Gloves and Hoisery; BONNETS, HATS, and SHOES; HARDWARE, SADDLERY and QUEEN'S WARE; Prime SUGAR and COFFEE.

☞ Call early and secure Bargains.

R. C. CARSON & CO.

March 27, 1846. 54-tf

More New GOODS,

FOR THE WINTER TRADE.

W. W. ELMS

EXPECTS in a day or two to receive and open a very extensive and cheap stock of

Winter Goods,

Embracing every new and rare article in the Dry Goods line to be found among the latest importations from Europe. His stock of **Dry Goods** and **Fancy Articles** for the Winter trade is very extensive and CHEAP. He has also laid in a very large stock of

GROCERIES,

Of the choicest quality, embracing every article usually called for in Stores in that line. All his Groceries will be sold very cheap. Among his stock is a lot of English dairy

CHEESE,

a superb article.

Call and see our stock, and we will sell you bargains.

Charlotte, Dec. 12, 1845. 39-p

New Stock.

THOS. TROTTER

Has Just received a splendid stock

OF NEW

JEWELLERY.

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do.; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do.; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.

THOMAS TROTTER.

October, 24, 1845, 32-tf

New Concern,

On the Cheap and Fashionable Plan.

JOSHUA TROTTER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has set up on his "own hook," in the business of manufacturing

CARRIAGES, &c.

He is at the old stand of Overman & Trotter, immediately opposite the Jail, and intends that his work, for neatness, durability, and dispatch in filling orders, shall not be surpassed by any similar establishment in the southern country.

CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, SULKIES, &C.,

With or without Harness,

Will be made in a very superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and at very low prices.—All he asks is for the public to give him a trial, and then if his work will not stand the test, he asks them not for their patronage.

REPAIRING of all kinds will be executed to order, and finished according to promise, at very low charges.

N. B. Buggies, Carriages, &c., kept at all times for hire.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1846. 245-f

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, according to the head of water.

FAYETTEVILLE.	LENOIR.
A. Graham.	Thomas Rouse,
CUMBERLAND.	Mr. Lassiter.
Col. Alex. Murchison,	JONES.
Christopher Munroe,	Lemuel Simmons.
Alex. Williams,	CRAVEN.
Col. A. S. McNeill,	John Bryant.
Farquhard Smith,	COLUMBUS.
John McDaniel,	Lot Williamson.
John Evans,	ROBESON.
J. W. Howell.	W. C. McNeill.
BLADEN.	RICHMOND.
Gen. James McKay,	John C. McLaurin,
Robert Melvin,	John L. Fairley.
S. N. Richardson,	ANSON.
Thomas C. Smith,	A. Bauchu n.
Isaac Wright.	J. R. Reid, Millwright,
John Smith.	CASWELL.
SAMPSON.	J. T. Dodson, Millwright,
G. T. Barksdale,	CHATHAM.
Patrick Murphy,	Cole & Brantly,
John H. Spearman,	Smith & Pullen,
Hardy Royal.	N. Clegg.
NEW HANOVER.	WAKE.
James Murphy.	S. Beasly.
Charles Henry.	GUILFORD.
ONSLOW.	Dr. Faulks.
Robert Aman.	JOHNSTON.
GREENE.	J. T. Leach.
Thomas Hooker.	

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1846. 47-f

***SHERIFF DEEDS** for sale at this Office.*

CHARLOTTE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Academy, with great pleasure announce to the public, that they have secured the services of the Rev. Cyrus Johnson, A. M., as Principal of the Institution.

By reason of his peculiar method of instruction and success in government, Mr. Johnson is favorably known in the upper Districts of South Carolina, as well as in this State, as among the most diligent, accurate and successful Instructors of youth. Accuracy is the prominent trait of his character as a Teacher. His qualifications are undoubted; and he has the experience of many years in the business of teaching. Parents and Guardians may safely confide their daughters and wards to his care.

He will devote much of his own time to the instruction of the various classes in the higher sciences; and will be aided by a sufficient number of well-qualified assistants; and, with the counsel and advice of the Trustees, he will have the entire direction and control of the Institution.

Young Ladies may here receive an education liberal and accomplished, and which will honorably compare with that to be obtained in the best Female Institutions of the State.

The Scholastic Year will consist of about ten months, and will be divided into two sessions; the first to commence on the Second Monday of October and close on the last Thursday of February; and the second to commence on the first Monday of March and close on the last Thursday of July.

The course of Studies and rates of Tuition and Board, will be similar to those of other Institutions of the kind in this region of country.

The Principal is prepared to take a number of Ladies as boarders, into his family in the Academy.

WM. DAVIDSON,
JOHN IRWIN,
J. H. WILSON,
H. B. WILLIAMS,
LEROY SPRINGS,
Trustees.

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 27-f

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES,
Druggist.

May, 3, 1844 59--f

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. LYTLE,

PRACTITIONER in chronic diseases, has located himself at Capt. William Black's plantation near Ramah Church, Mecklenburg county, No. Ca. He will give careful attention to persons afflicted with Epilepsy, (or fits,) Cancers, disease of the Heart, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Insanity, disease of the Eye, female complaints, and chronic diseases generally. His mode of treating Epilepsy, Consumption, &c., is new; and from the success Dr. Lytle has had in curing diseases of long standing, he flatters himself that he can benefit all who may call on him. Cases of Epilepsy of 27 years standing, have been cured by this new discovery. Letters addressed to him through Hickory Grove Post Office, in the above named County and State, post-paid, will receive attention. Dr. Lytle will also practice in surgery and acute diseases.

July 28, 1845. 201y

LAST NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has placed his Book of Accounts, &c., and all his unsettled business in the hands of Philo P. Henderson, Esq., Attorney at Law, and having authorized him to act as Agent, during his absence, respectfully solicits all who are indebted to him to come forward without further delay and make settlement.

Those who neglect or disregard the request, will find the result attended with costs. He expects to be in Charlotte about every four weeks, and will remain a few days to attend to such matters as may require his personal attention, from this to the next January Court.

All who have claims will please meet me here, or hand them to Mr. Henderson.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Charlote, N. C., Oct. 30, 1845. 33

Medical Notice.

DR. JAS. D. SMITH

HAS located himself permanently at 'Squire Wm. M. Matthews'. He hopes by assiduous attention to all cases confided to his care, and *charges in accordance with the competition he has to contend with*, to merit the confidence and patronage of the citizens of *Providence Settlement* and country adjacent. Persons not acquainted with Dr. S. are referred to the citizens of Union county, where he has formerly practiced.

Providence, Jan. 17, 1846. 48-tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug tsore. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give carefu attention to all cases confided to his skilll His office is No. 6. White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as here tofore shall be moderate.

April 1843

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88--f

Removal.

DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's. 10 miles east of Charlotte, where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business.

Persons not acquainted with Dr. C., are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has hitherto practiced.

April 4, 1846. 204-1year

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

MAIN ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE subscriber has taken charge of the CHARLOTTE HOTEL, recently occupied by Col. M. W. Alexander, and respectfully invites the former patrons of this Establishment, and the public generally, to call. Having every convenience for the accommodation of BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, he is determined to use unwearied exertions to please all his guests, and hopes that the public will award him a liberal share of patronage.

JAS. A. SAL[illegible]R.

Jan. 1. 1846.

LANDS FOR SALE.

I WILL sell what LAND I own in this county consisting of several Tracts, viz: One tract on Steel Creek containing over

600 Acres;

One near Thompson's ford on the Catawba river; one a half mile north of Steel Creek church; one on Beaver Dam creek; one bounded by T. Ellison, Wallace Robeson and others. Also, the Tract I live on (a fine stand for a store.) The above lands will be sold on accommodating terms.

Those who wish to buy will please apply to me.

WILLIAM M. G[illegible]R.

Lagrange, Mecklenburg, N. C., March, 1846. 5-

Removal.

W. L. BEAT[illegible]

HAS removed his SADDLER'S SHOP to the house on trade-street, lately occupied by Robert Shaw. He is fully prepared to do all work in his line of business in a very superior manner and at very moderate prices. Those who wish

SADDLES, BRIDLES, Harness, Trunks, Martingales, Whips, Girths, Valises,

Or any other article usually manufactured in such establishments, can be accommodated in short order, by calling on W. L. B. He invites purchasers to give him a trial.

Charlotte, Jan. 9, 1846. 43-

THE NATIONAL PRESS;

A JOURNAL FOR HOME;

A REPOSITORY OF LETTERS; A RECORD OF ART; A MIRROR OF PASSING EVENTS.

To be Published every Saturday, at Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

GEORGE P. MORRIS, *Editor and Proprietor.*

A NUMBER of the most eminent literary men of this country, have proposed to the undersigned to publish, under the above title,

A REFINED AND VALUABLE NEWSPAPER,

Upon a plan combining the highest resources of National Talent with the best elements of extensive popularity, and at so trifling an annual cost, as will place it within the convenient reach of

ALL CLASSES OF SOCIETY.

The control and management of this publication will form the exclusive and undivided attention of the Editor—whose long experience, ample facilities and practised care, will be exerted to select, unite and harmonise the various skill which is willing to seek development under his direction. The

SCOPE, DESIGN, AND CHARACTER OF THIS PAPER

Will differ from those of any journals heretofore established, while it will comprehend all that they contain of importance to the community. The contents will be fitted to engage the attention of the man of business, and be a source of elegant instruction and entertainment to the

DOMESTIC FIRESIDE AND FAMILY CIRCLE.

The leading characteristics of this paper will be as follows:

1. Early and Copious Intelligence of all interesting occurrences in Literature, Society, and Art both at home and abroad.

2. A Foreign Correspondence of tried popularity and acknowledged merit has been engaged, and will be commenced with the first number.

3. Productions in fiction, romance and historical narrative; Sketches of the taste and manners of the time; Essays, after the manner of the Tatler and Spectator, on subjects connected with social interests; biographical notices and anecdotes, literary and professional; bon mots, epigrams, and elegant trifles of every kind; the rumors of the day, and the comments that float upon the conversation of the hour—materials of this kind will form the ordinary staple of the work.

4. The department of Criticism will exhibit a discriminating and popular survey of the Literary Productions of the day. There will be a thorough and careful chronicle of every thing of value accomplished in Painting and Sculpture, and a candid and patriotic estimate of the National productions in comparison with other countries. Such expositions of the character and special excellencies of what is exhibited in Music will be constantly given, as may lead to the more intelligent enjoyment of that most imaginative and delicate branch of the Fine Arts.

5. No original papers will appear, but those of obvious and decided merit; and the selections (which will commonly be from the foreign journals the least known in this country) will be made with the utmost attention and care.

The predominant design of the Editor is to add to the Republic of Letters a Weekly Journal, distinctly and decidedly national in tone and feature, and at the same time, to avoid all connection with mere party politics. THE NATIONAL PRESS will, in brief, combine the striking and novel attractions of the newspaper, with the more abiding interest of the higher class of periodicals. It will be printed in the folio form, on large and superior paper, on a new and clear type, obtained expressly for the purpose, and will be, in its whole arrangement and details, a favorable specimen of the typographical skill of the country. In addition to these, and as one of its most valuable peculiarities, it will be, in reference to the diversity of talent, that will be employed upon it, the cheapest paper in the United States.

TERMS—Two dollars a year, or three copies for five dollars, invariably in advance.

It will be sent by mail to all parts of the United States, and to the British Provinces, done up in strong wrappers, with the utmost punctuality and despatch.

Postmasters are requested to act as agents, receive subscriptions, and make remittances.

The first number was issued on Saturday, the fourteenth of February last.

That a probable estimate may be formed of the number of copies that will be required, subscribers would oblige the Editor by sending in their names at as early a period as possible.

Newspaper and periodical agents and newsmen supplied on liberal terms. Burgess, Stringer & Co. 222 Broadway, wholesale agents.

Subscriptions, orders, remittances, and all communications, to be addressed, post-paid, to

GEORGE P. MORRIS.

223 Broadway, corner of Ann st. New York.